EUROPE.

The Protest of Ex-Queen Isabella Against the Meeting of the Spanish Cortes.

A French Review of the Bismarckian Policy.

The Alleged Conspiracy Against Count Bismarck.

The steamship Ville de Paris, Captain Surmont, of the French line, from Havre, via Brest February of the French ine, From mavie, via hierar February, in, arrived at this port yesterday evening. She brings Continental papers up to the date of sailing.

The Piccolo Giornale of Napies, Italy, announces that the famous brigand chief, Francisco Cedorne.

up at Sora.

The Emperor of Russia, in consequence of the admission of the new recruits under the flag, has decided by a recent ukase to send home a very considerable number of soldiers now on duty.

The Italian journals state that the passages of the

St. Remard and St. Gothard Mountains are at present impracticable for travellers in consequence of the quantity of snow that has fatten.

just released publishers from the necessity of de-positing a copy of their works with the authorities. This was one of the last vestiges of the censorship.

The London News says the Commissariat Depart ment of the army will cease to exist as a separate establishment after the 1st of April. Thirty of the resent staff of officers are placed on half pay from

The Lloyd of Pesth appounces that on the 10th inst, the Hungarian dag was insuited at Sucharest. A number of persons had hoisted it in a field, and after abusing it with clamorous language had torn It is reported that negotiations are pending be-

tween the French and British governments for the exchange of colonies on the West coast of Africa. The French colony of Grand Bassam is to be ceded for that of Sierra Leone.

The Turkish Ambassador at St. Fetersburg has received instructions to demand precise explanations from Prince Gortschakoff respecting the recent visit

of Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, to the Russian The troops sent into Emilia to repress the disturb ances which arose on the occasion of carrying the grist tax into execution are beginning to return to their garrisons. A battallon of the Twenty-sixth

regiment of infantry has just passed through Florence on its way to Perugia. secretary, Tritkowitch, and an accomplice named Stankowitch, for the murder of Prince Michael of

Servia, commenced at Pesth on the 9th lost.

The French Ministry of War has just organized the list of troops destined to compose the camp of Chalons this year, and the necessary orders will be immediately sent to the generals who command territorial divisions. The troops are to arrive in the first days of April, and in order to accustom the men to marching the infantry will proceed on foot from the place of garrison to the camp.

The Senate of St. Petersburg has just condemned M. Verdercoski, a superior functionary in the department of finances, and about fifty other officials, to hard labor in Siberia, for robbing the government warehouse at Nijni-Novgorod of 24,000 tons of sait during the last five years. The frauds remained so long undiscovered from the inspectors being impli-

murder at Burgos. One of the accused has been condemned to death, two to exposure in the pillory and hard labor for life, two to twenty years and two to twelve years of the same punishment.

Apropos of semi-official articles and the fencing nowadays habitually carried on with this pointed weapon, the Berlin Nord Deutsche is authorized to tell us that the paper war recently waged by the Prussian and Austrian bureaux de la presse, and which came to; such a sudden end when bottest, has been discontinued at the friendly suggestion of the British government.

The North German Gazette has the subjoined. Commercial relations have lately improved con-siderably in the different provinces of Prussia. The want of confidence which had prevailed in conse-quence of apprehensions of war is gradually disap-pearing and giving place to a firm reliance in the future. An unnistakable sign of this progress is the increase in the consumption of coal, which re-sult indicates greater activity in the manufactories.

According to the International, of London, the mas to the United States have been recently renewed. Secretary Seward wants the Danish govern gold, when he will again submit the treaty to the Senate, by which it will then probably be ratified.

SPAIN.

Protest of Ex-Queen Isabella. We translate the following protest of ex-Queen Isabelia from the International of London, Feb.

To the Spanish Nation:—
The Cories, illegally convoked and elected to a great extent by vioent and criminal measures, are about to meet in answer to the appeal of four ambitions men, who, by reducing the army and even eabling criminals in their cause, have succeeded by means of terror to substituting their cowardly and fatal tyranny for the constitution to which they mostly all swore filency, to the relianon, laws, babits and customs of learr country, that they have overthrown and which they are daily destroying.

The moment has new arrived for me to address you, Senores senators and Deputies of the legitumate Cortes of the kington, the entire nation, hapassable withceases of such a great offence; the herress of Felsyo and of Saint Ferdinand cannot longer assist at such a spectacie without raising her voice in protest. Therefore, let it be known by all:—

her voice in protest. Therefore, let it be known by all:—

I protest in the most solemn and ca'egorical manner; i declare rull and void, all that has passed and that may transpire; i intend to retain my rights intact, of which these who presend to be invested with powers which maught but the demon of darkness who directs their acts could have grantes, have not been able to disposeess me. It is universally known by what means they have brought the unfortunate Spain to her present painful position. Thanks to a unauthous cry that proclaimed a universal and sovereign will they have been enabled to replace the supreme power of the King united to that of the Ositis, the most aftern and legitimate representation of the political right in Spain, by a theory as impracticable as it is deceifful in its uppearance.

Were it not for the mjustice, madness and violence that reign at present you would see me among you at this metacht.

But if God storiens the term of punishment, if the clouds branch up hy haisehords, rendered blacker by calumay, and by being dispersed, and if, as I trust, I should be recalled by those who erringly forced me to beave, without knowing how bitter it is for a damptier of kings to cat the bread of exile, to cross the invested of a stranger's house to qualf the cup of tears and officeness, if at last truth, sure but slow, saould rexind the fame of enthusiasm with which my people have so often received me and which my people have so often received me and which my people have so often received me and which my greyed heart now more requires than my outriged pride; if the love for my name, which I do not for a monerations, should awaken within you an i happire the respect by the shadow of which alone can be developed, in a monarchy as ancient as it is Cathonic, the precious frants of peace, whee government and just administration, the fandamental basis of public happiness, then, spaniards, in your midst. I will only bear in mind faithrulness and rendered services.

In the meantume I address myself to you, Schores Senators and Doputes of the legitimate Cortes of the kingdom, and honorable men of all parties, in order that you may well understand and by all the available means in your power, make known my protest, which must for the greenst and for the future relieve me of the services of the superior of the superior of the produce of the public good, the security of the Prince of Asturnas and other everage domesterations did not withhold my conscience I could encircle my brow with the crown, for in this eterna knowledge cook knows that litherto I have only encountered troops, and it some laurels have indeed who seed to my soon, or rather for my sons, Alphonse being but the eidest, because I have always loved the Spaniards with the feelings of a mother.

Let us therefore all unite together to remedy the g

the laws from being trodden under foot, the foster-ing of evil passions, the disappearance of legitimate right, the overthrowing of the temptes of Jean Christ; in short, let us not be repreached with the act of transmitting to our grandchildren that religion inherited so pure from our fathers in a state of pro-ianity and contempt.

GERMANY.

A Review of Count Bismarck's Policy. The Paris France, of the 12th, under the heading of "Les Fonds Secrets de M. de Bismarck," has a very severe attack on that statesman's policy, par ticularly in what relates to the late measure against the king of Hanover and the Elector of

Hesse. After some preliminary observations the writer says:—
Count de Bismarck, we well know, has but little respect for justice. The ties of legality, he has acclared, will never make him give way. A proverb says that the horse must be a very good one that never stumbles, and the apolingmis just. Twice within a few weeks the powerful statesman who wiekis the desdines of the Prussian monarchy has made a false step, in consequence of his habit of looking at right only are sort of fired to be soapped at pleasure by the pressure of force. He tripped in his recent campaigm against Austria, having been obliged to beat a retreat in presence of the firm demeanor of Count Beast; and he has just atumbed ugain in the affair of the property of the King of Hanover and the Elector of Messe. For surely it is a check for a man in Count Bismarck's high position to be reduced to hold the language which he has recently employed.

The spectacle is inteed distressing. We now find him proclaiming right to be a mere thread, as if twere not our best leading string to guide us through his labyring of violence and injustice. These maxims of a bygone epoch, these irritating expressions are the less finelly libe, that nothing, absolucity nothing at the overant day seriously menaces Prussia in the possession of the advantages which she has acquired. What can the resistance of a King of Hanover or of an Elector of Hesse against Prassian omnipotence in the confederation of the North? Count de Bismarck chafes because these princes have the bad grace not to accept with readiness the situation created for them. But who was the aggressor? From which quarter came the spoliation? Whether do we find Count de Bismarck defending his property against the King of Hanover or the latter claiming what is his own from Count deeper their face. There was a with readiness the situation created for them. But who was the aggressor? From which quarter came the spoliation? Whether do we find Count de Bismarck pins property against the King of Hanover or the latter claiming what is his own from Count de Bismarck? I he King and the Elector have done nothing to deserve their fate. There was a federal law, and they merely followed it. Count de Bismarck punishes them because they would not join in his revolt against institutions which he as well as they had sworn to detend but which he has overthrown. Let us go a step farther. What is the reproach which the Count casts on those princes whose property he sequestrates? That of fomening, by subsultes, the agitation against Prussia. We very much fear that M. de Bismarck himself, by the course he takes, exposes numself to asimilar accusation. This is the nost delicate point of the affair, and perhaps sufficient attention has not been given to it at Berlin. By the terms of the law, voised by the Prussian Chamber, certain sums are to be levied on the proceeds or the sequestered property:—First, to administer the same, and second, to keep watch over the intrigues of the discrewined princes, what is the effect of this measure? To place in the hand; of the Prussian government a fund which it can employ as it pleases, without rendering an account to any one.

Suppose, for example, that Count Bismarck should insertbe 500,000 francs, or perhaps a million, for the expense of supervising Guelph intrigues at Venna, Pesth, Munich or Paris, who is to control the employment of that sum? Who will guarantee that it has not been applied to a very different purpose? And after all this, why should not others, knowing the suspictious and distrustful nature of the Prussian Munister, pay bim back in his own coin and accuse him of Paris? Might he not in this way be made resoonable for all the troubles and agitations that may turn out to use advantage of Prussia?

The Prance takes care to declare that it does not

Nevertheless, as that journal is apposed to confidential communications from Count de Bismarck, the declaration in question must not, perhaps, be taken in an absolute sense. There are, as well known, two sorts of responsibility—the direct and the indirect—and persons, even when freed by public opinion from the former, have often been found to remain open to the charge of the latter.

AUSTRIA.

The Alleged Conspiracy to Assassinate Coun Bismarck-Plausible Official Intervention.

Official Intervention.

The Algemeine Correspondent of Vienna of the 9th contains the following:—Referring to the late projected attempt against Count Bismarck, it is reported in political circles here that the police were informed stances declared his intention to rid the world of Consequently the police, according to its duty, re-ported these facts to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, by whom it was duly brought to the cognizance of the Pressian Legation.

by whom it was day brought we con-the Prassian Legation. Attnough under existing circumstances the au-thorities would not have attached much importance to the incident, the Minister of Foreign Adalia deemed it advisable to communicate the informa-tion to the representative of Prussia. It seems to have been feared that in case the Austrian govern-man had remained slient on the subject, because of the remained silent on the subject, because of the resistant legation through other transmitted to her pressua legation through other channels and hereby cause the Austrian government to be true that the resistant legation. This precaution

hereby cause the control of the control of the known animosity borne towards Austrol of the known animosity borne towards Austrol of the known animosity borne towards and to consideration to co count of the known animosity forme towards Austri byCount Issmarck, and taking into consideration that this statesman is not very sorupulous in the selec-tion of means and that he performs curious passes with the money confiscated to the destinent of the dispossessed primees, it becomes obligatory to look out for fresh bismarckian manusuvres.

The Relations Existing Retween Prance and

The latest fact known for certain about the Franco-Italian relations is this:—While the Conference was still string the French Frenipotentiary at Rome informed both Cardinal Antonelli and the Fope that it a war were to break out in the East it would probably extend to the West, and therefore necessitate the despatch of French relaforcements to Civita. In such a case, the Pientpotentiary added, France would be naturally anxious to coerce Italy, both for her own sake and the Pope's. As this object could not be attained by a small force, three divisions were kept in readiness to be embarked at Marsellies; to all of which the Roman Fowers nodded a grateful assent. Supposing King Victor to be really bargaining at this moment with the sovereign that give him Venice, the most charitable construction to put on his conduct would be to suppose him to have been intimidated by these French doings at Rome. However this may be, we shall probably soon know more about this alleged revelation, and also whether the design involved in it, if it exist, is at all connected with the iste project of a Franco-Itansain alliance, or, on the contrary, has been conceived on the relinquishment of the other plan. Pending further eclarivishments, I cannot but repeat that while Napoteen is keeping the Hanover legion ready for a descent upon this country he will, in this country at any rate, be held capable of anything, even it his insigned papers did not every other day breathe a wish for war with Germany. Newspaper potentics may be a rase or a means of amusing his subjects; the keeping a legion is a threat.

TURKEY.

The Battle Between the Turks and the Monte

negrins.

The Lloyd of Pesth of recent date gives the folowing details of the recent collision spoken of

lowing defails of the recent collision spoken of between the Montenegrins and Turks:—

On the 20th of January a sanguinary condict of six nours' curration took place between the lurks of Nikschitza and the Montenegrins. These latter had manifested much discontent during the previous fortischt and indulged in very butter language. On the 25th several of them met together near Nikschitza and were joued by the Christian inhabitants of the fronter, so as to form a total of nearly 350 men, who lost no time in testifying their evil intentions by menquivocal signates of the continuous precipitated an explosion of the conflict by discharging a firearm. The combat that ensued was very costinate; sixty-five men fell and fleatiy 170 were wounded. Tranquillity is now re-established, as minitary defactments are on the point of striving. General Omer Sevzi Pacha is expected with 5,000 regular troops and baschi-bouzouks.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A new rife is being brought out in Prussa with

A new rife is being brought out in Prussia with which, at a recent trial, thirteen shots were fired in thirty-six seconds and all the buildes struck the target. Good-by, Chasepot!

On the 1st of February a severe clap of thunder broke over the city of Antwerp, which was followed by such a violent gale that several carriages were blown over in the streets and innumerable calimners were destroyed.

During the recent drawing for the military conscription at Marseilles a young man drew a sucky number, which caused him such joyful enotions that on reaching home he could only embrace his mother, when he fell dead at her feet.

Private correspondence from Rome, mentions that Prince Nicholas Troubetckof, an alluché to the Russian Legation in that city, was arrested by the poince on his arrival in the Roman capital, and reconducted to the Italian frontiers.

Frince George of Prussia, who writes under the nom de plume of G. Conrad, has recently published at Berlin a second volume of dramaticat composi-

ns, among which figure The starch of Alexan-

A priest, recently preaching in the Cathedral at Answerp, declared that the practiced the raisin would no more be tolerated, that such was abscintely incompatible to the Catholic religion and only allowed free-thinkers to sap and destroy the foundations of society. He stated that the late dead of the young Prince was the act of Divine venerance on that score, and other more terrible examples would soon follow. The congregation arose to cave the Cathedral, and the reverend father was unabimously aissed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

All the monthlies for March are now out, and the iverage quality of their contents is better than the articles on abstract questions and subjects in a single number. Harper's, the Galaxy, and to some extent Lippincote's, avoid this error, but the other magazines are not so happily managed.

magazines are not so unputy managed.

Harper's New Monthly fully maintains its reputation of being one of the ablest managed periodicals
in the country. The present number opens with an
excellently written and interesting paper entitled excellently written and interesting paper entitled "Policemen of the sea." "South Coast Sannternary in Europe" is continued and is attractive, "The Lands of the Earthquakes" conclude the linearacted papers. Mr. Justin McCarthy's novel "My Enemy's laughter" is continued, but we cannot say much for the nerit as a literary work. Mr. McCarthy is a pleasant, polished writer but, so far as we can see, lacks powers of construction. The remaining articles are unusually interesting, the Easy Chair converses spicify and racily as ever, and the Drawer is full of humerous aneodoles.

chapters of Charles Read's new novel called "Put Yourself in his Place." That the public do not share our antipathy to serial publications is evident from the extraordinary increase in the circulation of the the extraordinary increase in the circulation of the Galaxy, caused to no smail extent by the announcement that this novel would appear in its columns "sasan Fleiding," by Mrs. Edwards, and "Gipner." by Mrs. Austin, are continued. Dr. Draper contributes a very interesting article on "Tea and its Adulterations." "Sorrows of Childhood," by Marie Harland, is a most readable paper. "Will Murder Out?" by Edward Crapsey, is a very ably written and instructive as well as interesting history of the mysicrious murders which have remained mysicries from the other papers in the Galaxy amply justify its claims to be considered pre-eminently "a live magazine." The editor's "neonias" are excellent.

Putnan's Monthly,—This is a much better magazine than the last number was, although there is

"The Stranded Snip." The First Editor, "by Arthur Ciliman, is a very readable production. The paper by G. M. Towie, entitled W. E. Gladstone, Prime Minister of England, is one of the best in the magazine, but is missamed. Mr. Lacharne's article on the proposed ship canal across the Isihmus of Darien is timely and well written. "At Home in Paris" will interest all who read the paper. The rest of the contents speak well for the management of Putann's.

Lippincott's Magaztise has obtained a most envis ble position among the monthlies, and the contents of the present number maintain its reputation. The Memories," "The Public Library in Boston," "The Foundling Hospital in London" and "The Castle of the Taisim" are well written, readable articles, "The Revolution in Cuba" is a very good paper, marred by some inaccuracies which should not have appeared. Had the writer read the HERALD "specials" and correspondence more carefully he would have been enabled to give not only the origin of the present revolution, but an interesting risance of all that has transpired on the Island since the movement began.

The Atlantic Monthly for March is a deci provement upon many previous numbers. Our advice regarding shelving for awhile the one-idea contributed to the magazine appears to have been taken, for the contents of the monthly before us are not altogether written by the Phillipses, Fred Douglasses, Whippies and Holigeses, of the Hub and eisewhere. Not that "Malbeug, an Oldport Romance" is the continuation of a very remarkable story; for it is not. But "The Small Arabs of New York" is a paper that all can read with pleasure. "Popularizing Art," by James Parton. is written in the happy style of the author. "Howard at Atlanta," is a sickly, sentimental poem, by Whitter, in which we have the usual glorification of the negro. Would the Atlantic be compelled to suspend publication, if the managers said less about the history. It is to be deported that a magazine possessing all the elements of a great popular success should be managed more in the interest of a partisan organization than for the elevation of literature. contributed to the magazine appears to have been

The Overland Monthly.—It is a pity that this magazine has not the advantage of a metropolitian habitation. Avoiding entire the learned and ponderous dulness of its older contemporaries, it furnishes a variety of light, well written and interesting articles, well worth reading. "One foot in South California." "The Darner Sup Canal," "The Plan of San Francisco," "Holiday in the Chinese Quarters," "Holy Thursday at the Austrian Court," and "Eight Months at Sitka" are among the most noticeable papers in the present number.

THE YOUNG MURDER TRIAL IN INDIANA.

Probable Conviction of Mrs. Clem. In the second hearing of the case of Mrs. Clem, now on trial for murder at Indianapolis, Indiana, some very bold admissions of perjury before the Grand Jury were made by two of the witnesses.

Grand Jury were made by two of the witnesses. For instance:

Julia McCarty examined—On Saturday, September 12, Mrs. Clem was in Matthew Hartman's house, at four o'clock; I was scrubbing in the kitchen and looked at the clock; it was then five minutes of four, and Mrs. Clem came in soon after; Mrs. Hartman got me a pair of No. 3 lace gaiter shoes the Saturday before the murder; I showed the shoes to Mrs. Clem the next Tuesday.

Cross-examined—It was near two o'clock when she went out at the back part of the lot; she had to climb over the fence in going out that way; when I was first examined before the Grand Jury I swore that Mrs. Clem was at home all that afternoon; I afterwards corrected my testimony; I knew when I testined she had left the house; my reason for swearing in that way was that Mrs. Clem requested me to; I stated to the Grand Jury, in my first examination, that I did not look at the clock when Mrs. Clem came back; Mrs. Clem told me to say it was between three and four o'clock at the time she returned; the shoes Mrs. Hartman brought me are worn out and thrown away; I had the shoes at the time of the last trial; was not examination before the Grand Jury I stated that I could not tell wnether it was twenty minutes or five minutes of four o'clock; this was not true; I made this statement under oath and of my own volution.

Rebecca Hartman cross-examined—I am a sisteriniaw to Mrs. Clem; I made this statement under oath and of my own volution.

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The Case Strong Against the Pris

The Case Strong Against the Prisoner.
[Indianapolis (Feb. 23) despatch to Cincinnati
Gazette.]

The testimony in the Ciem murder case was closed
to-day and the argument commenced. The case is
believed to be much stronger against the defendants
than on the former trial. The defence was badly
weakened at several points by the character of short
own evidence. If this had been the first trial and
before the former jury there could be but little doubt
of her conviction, and it is nightly probable now.

Highwaymen stop stages in Virginia. There is much sickness among the Maine lumber

men.
Texas is going into the cultivation of broomcorn extensively.
Philadelphia assessors estimate the present population of that city at 709,289.

Philadeiphia assessors estimate the present population of that city at 100,350.

Snow six feet on a level in Maine, verment and Canada. Look out for freshess.

The Louisville papers are poking a good deal of funation the legislature of Kentucky for attempting to pass a law prombiting the marriage of cousins.

A Canadian woman, named Mary Ann Baptiste, who has lived at Prairie du Chien, wist, nearly a century, diel on the hight of the ist inst., at the age of 129 years.

New Orleans papers print startling stories of the ravages of a tiger in Jederson parsin, i.a. His last victim was a girl of eight years, of whom he left only a waterfall.

Bunsby edits the Galveston News, Hear him:—"We have never known any one who did not feet the most horrible repugnance at the thought of being shield by accident, especially by a piscol or gun intended to be simed at somebody eige.

Some of the severest cases of insanity in men brought to the State Limitic Asylum of Michigan are reported to have been suddenly influenced to a comparative condition of sanit, by the presentation of a bounded of newers to the patient.

CUBA.

Spanish Review of the Situation-Policy of the Government-Havana News-Rising at Jaguey Grando-Reinforcements-News from Trinidud, Remedies, Helyalv and Paerto

The Diario de la Marina of the 15th gives a review of the situation. In which it contends that the insprgents have retired from the large extent of territory lying west from Santiago de Cuba and comprehending Bayamo. It says in evidence of this that the columns of Quiros and Velasco recently passed from back on the jurisdiction of Holguin, establishing vitas and Gibara. They have done this to avoid the columns of Valmaseda, to keep in communication with the rebels of Camagney and to take advantage of the extensive plantations and stock farms of the vicinity, the country which for the past five months has been occupied by them being months has been occupied by them being quite exhausted of meat and vegetables." It then recapitulates the information of late received as follows:—According to a letter received Diaz, a Mexican, and three more chiefs, had been shot. We learn from the same source of the pre-centation to the authorities of Napoleon Arango. However, it would appear that the so-called General quesada is the only one who regards Cespedes as the Dictator Generalistmo, all the others considering themselves fully entitled to act on their own ac-

the insurrection in the Eastern Department, would seem to have changed. Evidently weary of following the insurgents from one point to another to the great injury of the health and morale of the troops, would seem to have determined to occupy all prominent strategio points and allow the surgents to wear themselves out. However un to is the only one practicable, as Spanish troops cannot operate in this climate during the warm announce that all military operations in Santiago de Cuba, Manzamilio and Bayamo have been suspended in accordance with superior orsome to the former place, others to Jignani, which

aomed prisoners, the insurgents seemingly having adopted ransom of captured Spannards as a means of recuperating their exhausted exchaquet. Bayamo has been also well forthied, under the direction of Portuondo, Commander of Engineers. A redoubt of over 330 matres has been constructed, with a dirch three-metres in depth. Half of the town of Zarragolitia was pulied down for the purpose. The garrison has also built barracks and a hospitalization that she built barracks and a hospitalizendering the place both Impregnable to the Insurgents and habitable for the troops.

The Yoz de Cubu says General Valmaseda has selected Bayamo as the centre of insoperations, not only because it is a point of importance, but for the purpose of raising the downfallen spirit of the inabiants of a burned city, thousands of whom my to him, swearing idelity to the Spanish colors. He pusses eight hours per day in giving audience to them. The same paper states that the town of light in the same paper states that the town of light in the same paper which is pointed with the volunteer force, will prevent it again failing into the hands of the refers. There are also garrisons it Baire and Palmas.

part of the \$1,000,000 to come in that coin. Considerable relief will thereby be afforded to the mercunile community, and it may tend to lower the rate of gold. At present Spanish gold is worth \$3, to 4 premium. There is said a lively inquiry for American gold and sovereigns.

The new Spanish Ambessador to Washington, Searc for Mauricio Lopez, The manuetpality have made a committee to welcome him. Admiral Hoff seat his respects to the Ambassador immediately on his arrivel.

turned from Matanasa, and leaves to-day in the steamer columbia. Governor Gardiner also takes passage in her. General Maccibbons is still in the country. General Steedman is here.

A snarp little American craft, said to be a "block-ade runner," was lying in port the other day, and a few nights ago it gave us "the slip," unknown to the amborities, so it is alleged.

A gentleman who arrived from Matanzas last evening reports that a body of rebels are within twenty-live miles of that place, and the Aurora of the Itth states that on the following day 100 men of the Pirts battalion of volunteers were to leave the city for Bolondrou to scour the country in that vicinity, where some bands of insurgents existed. A letter from Puerto Principe, the Joth, written by an insurgent chief. has reached here. He says:—"We have Poerto Principe at our wives and children, whom Mena holds in the place to protect it. There are over 2000 troops in Nucvitus, the egress of whom we are eagerly waiting, as we are all prepared for them."

we are eagerly waiting, as we are all prepared for them."

A letter from Manzanilio gives a very different coloring to the march of Quiros from Santiago to Jignam than is given in the Diavio. So far from being unmoiested, he was compelled to fight all along the route, Cespedes himself being in command of the insurgents. He had his horse killed under him. The Diavio says of certain insurgent chiefs:—"Macco, Acosta, the Milaneses, Agmiera and others of the faming gonerals are wandering at the head of hordes of routers. Marinol, who raised the Spanish colors at Sandilio, asking for annesty in order to assassinate our soldlers with his a,000 negroes behind the walls, has resumed his hadma, occupation of setting fire to estates and pillaging friend and foo."

The novements of the insurgents in Gentuegos, Triminal and Villa Cara continue to form the subject of interest here. The Spaniards affect to con-

The novements of the insurgents in Gentuegos, Trinstad and Villa Gara couttone to form the subject of interest here. The Spaniards affect to consider than the last expiring effort of the natives, and claim that with their suppression the thing will be practically over.

The Fox de Choa, in its issue of the 17th, says in reference to the risings in Jaguey Grande:—"The Biscayan volunteers, Chapeigorius, or fied Caps, who went in normal of the scatthous of Jaguey, oelong to the squadron of Guamatas, and number 250 men, under Claudio Herrera. The robels align not dare to face them, but fied to the mountains. Gwing to the roughness of the country, which is as but as possible, being known by the name of "Dog's Feeth," and the fact that the volunteers had to contend with the large stagmant marshes known as the awamps of Zapata, the issue has not been determined. Thus far twenty-layed horses and a medicine cheat have been captured." The same journal says:—"Although thus far no rising is reported at Santiago de as Vegas, demonstrations have been made teading to dissurb the peace."

captured." The same journal says:—'Although thus far no rising is reported at Santiago de as Vegas, demonstrations have been made tending to disurb the peace."

A private letter from Trinidad, the 17th, says:—The insurgents are gaining ground every day. Duice's amnesty proclamation expires on the 1st, and it is santicipated that matters will then be worse than ever, as from all accounts, the rebets have paid no attention to it.

The Iriniaad Imparcial of the 17th says that the insurgent bands which left that city and went in the direction of St. Spiritus had committed some depredations. An encounter had taken piace at the cemetery of Guinia de Miranda, in which the rebets had three killed and lost some horses. They surrendered about 100 mem, commanded by Rojas and Bravo. Varnous skirmishes between the rebets and government forces are reported, in one of which it was presumed a "so-called" deneral Gito Schmidt was wounded, as his horse was captured. The head-quarters of the insurgents were at signames, from whence they sailed out to the arm of the inhabitants. All through Colon Berna, Corrai Faiso and Sauanila the insurgents were at signames, from whence they sailed out to the arm of the inhabitants. All through Colon Berna, Corrai Faiso and Sauanila the insurgents are reported to the corpo forces and all made prisoners. The troops burded their camp and took many horses and arms. Among the kined was senor Guerra, a prootor of Colon.

Butes from Cendiberos the left state that the artillery column which went out from Havana had taken Manicarngua after an obstinate fight, which resuited in the capture of and rebets. Two companies of troops with the mobilized volunteers were garrisoning the place. The bind made several sailes, in which they encountered insurgents with small loss, though a considerable number of the soldiers were suck. From Villa Clara news had been received of the artival of the artivery colon, which has entired to the ordinal decrease and entire of colon, much has entired to the entire to the colon

the fewns, but also from the tural districts. The telegraph is completely dearboyed, the maits are internuted, every branch of industry is paragaed and the distributed increased. All articles of necessity are enormously high.

From thought we have dates to the 7th. The troops were in possession of the town, but there was no communication outside, as the insurgents surrounded it within the distance of a pistol shot. No peaple are parmitted to enter the town. All have been ordered to keep from twelve to eighteen miles distant with their calite, provisions, &c. On the day mentioned a column was to start for olbara to common with their calite, provisions, &c. On the day mentioned a column was to start for olbara to common with their calite, provisions, &c. On the day mentioned a column was to start for olbara to common with their calite, provisions, &c. On the day mentioned a column was to start for olbara to common with their calite, provisions, &c. On the day mentioned a column of 400 mm. In the force expected there, and to see if it were possible to bring line acrows being the remained as the faste of Tobalo. They were attacked, says the account, in detail, and the troops arrived at Auraa, fourteen miles distance, in five hours' march, taking with them the cars with which they started and capturing four prisoners, some rifes, powder and saddle houses. Their oss was two lancers and a lieutenant of sharpshooters woulded. An attack had been made upon Hougrin previously, which was repulsed after the managents had burned thirty-seven houses of various sizes.

The news from Puerco Principe is not later than the 28th alt., when everything remained as it was two months ago, only that provisions and articles of first necessity were scarcer. The city is garrisoned by 3,000 troops and volunteers, Nearly all the insurgent forces were between that piace and Neevins, but neares to the latter, where Brigalior Lesca and his column still warre to the latter, where Brigalior Lesca and his column still party that first sand there

Crop-Military Movements Unim

News from the country continues meagre and un important. The sugar estates "Caridad" and "Es-peranza," as is said, have been burned by the insurgents, who are still in tolerable force in the neigh-borhood or at Bayos de Canto. General Figuerdo is for this destruction. But I am inclined to believe them acts of private vengeance on the part of the negroes against their masters rather than the work

The cholera continues, and yesterday there wer the troops in hospital suffering from cholera and yellow fever. Some 5,000 men are expected here from Spain soon, and if these have to set to work at once they will suffer heavily from the climate.

At Guantanamo the sugar crop is being rapidly

delivered, and three vesse's have already cleared for New York. The exports for 1808 show a large increase over those of 1807, and the present year would have been still greater had it not been for the insurrection, which will reduce it at least 22,000 hogsheats. Of tobacco, instead of about 40,000 bales exported from here, there will be scarcely any.

Military operations here are few and neither intercsing nor determinate. About 500 men and several small convoys left here this morning, probably for raims soriano and San Luis. A good many of the paid country volunteers are deserting, parly from fear of choiers and from dislike of the service.

Certain reports place Donati Macanoi (chief of the insurgents of this jurisdiction) services de Tanamo; but the more generally received opinion is that he has marcaed for Pueto Principe. Colonel Villar, recently arrested for taking out some insurgent prisoners here, intending to snoot them without authority, has, I am informed, been sent to the Morro for thirty dags.

The French war steamer Sarcouf arrived here on New York. The experts for 1858 show a large in-

Morro for thirty days.

The French was steamer Sarcouf arrived here on the 5th leaving for lavana this morning.

Her Britannic Majesty's ships Vestal and Heron arrived yesterday and left soon after, the one for Bermuda and the other for Havana.

Caban Ladies' Association for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded in the Patriot Army

ROOM No. 3 St. JULIEN HOTEL, NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1869. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD:-

I shall be indepted to you if through the medium that has been to a certain extent publicly circulated respecting the object of our "Cuban Ladies' Associasecretary. We can assure you that our mission is purely that of peace and charity. Our object is not revolutionary in any manner or sense, nor can our present movement have any political character. Animated by the most ardent sentiments of patriotism and moved to pity by the aniferings of our bretheren in Coba, who are shedding thair blood for the reder them personal assistance, we have associated ourselves for the sole and well considered object of procuring them medicines and hospital stores, which we will prove later by the weekly publication of the lists of articles acquired by the association and remitted to the camps of the Chian pariots.

As this error tends to derogate our object we begy will correct it in time and receive our lasting thanks. you will correct it in time and receive our lasting thanks.

I remain, with the greatest consideration, your re-

EMILIA C. DE VILLAVERDE, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Raid Upon the Legislative Lobbyists-The Senate Proposes an Inquiry late the Charges. Bosrov, Feb. 24, 1899.

Sam howies, of Pisk and Ludiow street juil re-nown, has created considerable of a flutter among the members of the Legislature by the publication of a letter in his Springfield Republican concerning the manipulating of the men and measures in the General Court. If his assertions are true-and many believe they are—the law makers of Massachusett are no less susceptible to greenback induences than are those of the Senate and Assembly in than are those of the Senate and Assembly in Albany. A year ago the Republican published an account of some operations of the tobby, and the effect upon some of the members was so marked that it has seen fit to look sharply after them this wherer, and in a lotter a day or two since which appeared in its columns it was charged that in 1857 the itariford and Eric Haitroad had the whole looky force in its pay, and even considered the shance of one man so valuable that it paid him \$10,000 for keeping his mouth shut; also that the same corporation ofered a man, resident in the southeast part of the State, \$1,000 for his services his winter. In consequence of this and other charges in the Republican Senator Needham, of Middlesex, offered an order to-day, which was adopted, directing that the Committee on Hailways be instructed to inquire if any railway company, chartered by and receiving aid from his commonwealth, has paid large sums of money either to aid legislation in their bound or to suppress legislation adverse to their corporate interests, and that such committee have power to send for persons and papers. This order, it is understood, will secure the presence before the committee of Mr. Bowles and nis correspondent.

Sale of Noted Trotting Horses-Personal-Local Matters.
WATERFORD, Saratoga county, Feb. 23, 1569.

John Titcomb, of Waterford, has purchased of Gus Nobice, of this city, the occebrated trotting horse Nobies, of this city, the occebrated trotting horse
Jim O'Brien, to mate his noted horse White Stocking.
Since bringing these horses together an oder of
\$10,000 has been refused for them. Possibly they
cannot, taken together, he excelled outside some of
the large cities, may be not out of this city.

About hair a million pounts of soap were mannfectured at the factory of Wihlam Mors at Waterford, ouring the facial year ending January I, 1895.

C. R. Baubett, connected with this establishment,
and a brother of B. T. Babbett, of Sararoga, died on
Long island on the 7th inst., in the forty-sixth year
of his sge.

Ex-tovernor Pierpoint, of Virginia, has been rustycating in this section for some days past, He was
the guest of John C. House and G. W. Eddy, of Waterford.

TENNESSEE.

complicate on a constant artists of the property of the party of the p

Discovery of the Murdered Body of the Missi ing Detective Barmore-Who Were the Mur-

COLUMBIA, Feb. 22, 1869.

About six weeks ago a conductor on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad reported to the authorities at detective, had been forcibly taken from his train the Barmore was taken off by disguised men, but that it was very quietly done. Many exaggerated stories were told in the newspapers throughout the country, but the whole thing remained a profound and serious mysicery to the citizens of this community until yesterday. It app are that on Satorday night a negro man white fishing in Duck river, just below Rooker's Ferry bridge, about three miles from Columbia, accidentally came moon a dead body lying on a small island. Ho came immediately to Major Frederick, the excellent commander of the United States soldiers at this point, and reported the discovery to him. Major Frederick immediately went to the apot, accompanied by a small detachment of troops. The corpse was brought to town by the Coroner next morning and a court of inquest immediately help, but they have not verying their vertice. The dead man was soon identified as the missing Barmore. A fine diamond breastpin was on his shirt bosom. A gery large hole was in his skull immediately hi the top of the head, and a rope tied around his neck indicated that he had also been hung. There is no evidence sufficient to direct suspicion, and it is circumstantial and not sufficient. A few attribute it to the Ku Klux, but a majority think it more likely that he was kiled by some persons whom he had one detected and arrested, and who are radicals, which divests it of any political complexion. All classes of cathrens sincerely deplore it. but the whole thing remained a profound and seri

NORTH CAROLINA.

Important Decision by the Supreme Courtclared Unconstitutional-Millions Affected by the Decision-Excitement Among Railroad Men and Stock Operators. RALEIGH, Feb. 22, 1809.

At last the Supreme Court has rendered its decision in the long-mooted Chatham Raliroad in-junction case. It will be remembered that \$2,000,000 were appropriated by the State in aid of this road, and that bonds were issued and thrown upon the market, selling readily at 62 a 63%, until an injunction was granted by Judge Watts at the instance of a rival corporation. By mutual agreement of counsel, which were the most eminent in the State, Court, which tribubal reserved its decision until the present. Each regret is expressed that it was not rendered earlier, as it might have saved the State untold expense in preventing a great deal of similar legislation. A number of other appropriations are road, amounting to over \$12,000,000. Ratiroad men road, amounting to over \$12,000,000. Ratirozal men and stock job operators here are intensely excited by the adverse decision; and as the entire railroad appropriations will now have to be submitted to a vote of the people the greatest uneasimess is felt by interested parties. The following is the decision of Chief Justice Fearson and Justice Rodman, Judge Dick concurring:—

Section I. To enable the Chatham Railroad Company to finish their road the public treasurer be directed to delive to the company coupon bonds of the State not to excess \$2.00,000.

log a stop to Legislature.
Souther Court is called upon to look at the previous evil
thick have rise to these constitutional restrictions. This will

The suggestion that the credit of the State was given to aid in the completion of an unfinished road was not strongly urged. The other suggestion that the State has a direct pseu-niary interest in the road was properly abundoned. niary interest in the road was properly abandoned.
Our opinion is that the statist under consisteration is wol
and that the deueral Assembly had no power to pass is will
out summitting the subject to a vote of the people.
There is error; decreasi order reversed; this will be deriBed, Rodman and Dick concurring.

OFINION OF ROBARN, P.E. ASSON, C.J.
It was admitted on both sides that the case was properly in

ont submitting the subject to a vote of the people.

There is error; decreasi order reversed; this will be certified, Rodman and Dick concurring.

PEARSUN, C. J.

It was admitted on both sches that the case was properly in court.

"The material question is whether that part of an act of the General Assembly, ratified on the 1th December, 1867, which raties to the Chulman fasipaed Company (sections of the General Assembly, ratified on the 1th December, 1867, which raties to the Chulman fasipaed Company (sections of the General Assembly, and the constitution of the General Assembly, and the constitution of the General Assembly, and the constitution of the General Assembly."

It must be admitted that this clause of the constitution was intended to impose some restriction on the egislative power. The question is divided into two independent clauses. The first clause, requiring the stying of a special tax, has been complied with. No question can arise amount its clause. The size clause, requiring the stying of a special tax, has been complied with. No question can arise amount its clause. The second clause imposes an additional restriction. This additional restriction is submissive to the vote of the people. It must be admitted that the road pro ideal for in the act of the lith of December, 1867, it is distributed by the constitution as the submissive to the vote of the people. It must be admitted that the road pro ideal for in the act of the lith of December, 1868, give or lead the creatin of the State and of the clause included and in which the State had a "direct pecuniary interest." Any other construction would be defined as the case of the State and for what purpose conditions are clear as it is possible for language to make it. The bound of the State are at par or not. The question must be submitted to the people.

It concur in opinion with the Chief Justice and with Judge Dick.

The Southern rallways, at a convention held at Atianta last month, resolved that exercion tickets or certificates be issued to parties desiring to visit investment, said tickets or certificates good over all committee has arranged to place these certificates in the hands of responsible ticket agents in the principal cities of the Eastern, Middle and Western States. It is stated, and no doubt truthfully, in a circular before us, that the territory embraced between the Potomac, Ohio and Missiasppi rivers and the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico is not surpassed on the groce, whether for permanent residence or for profusible returns on capital and skilled labor. Most of the fruits and all the grains known can be profutably cultivated. The control and elevated region includes portions of Virginta, North and coint Carolina, icanessee, Georgia and Atlantia. The most central and elevated portion is regarded by fruit growers as one of the best locations in the world for fruit production. The country abounds in deposits of good, iron, coal, copper, marble, grantic and slate; has immense water powers, in many lostances located in the midst of the great cotton-producing beit, of which much is undeveloped. The forests are of a most limitiess extent, and embrace all varieties of wood. The production of cotton, rice, sugar, crances, and, in the more cevated regions, train and stook is well known. Labor and capital can nowhere eas better invest their surpuis. To afford persons desirous of examining all this in person and to judge for themse ves whether these great advantages are justic chained or not, a large number of the railways travering that section have agreed to geduce their lare to such exercisonists as propose to invest capital or settle to two cents per mile unitally 1, 1980. A large number of the holes have also agreed to deduct one cent per mile per head to can agos, allowing eightly pounds of baggage per fiead.

Annest of E. M. Bouligny, Sheriff Menz, Fecircular before us, that the territory embraced be